

DE WET GETS AWAY AGAIN

Eludes His Pursuers As Before.

HE OUTWITS KITCHENER

English Military Men Say That He Is Proving Himself a Great Strategist.

LONDON, August 17.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts expressing a fear that General De Wet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that De Wet's escape is due to his breaking up his force into small bodies.

PRETORIA, Thursday, August 16.—Gen. De Wet has managed to elude Gen. Kitchener, in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double teams of picked animals. The Boers evaded the British by marching at night over ground known to them, while their pursuers were obliged to march in the day time.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A Tribune cable from London says: The escape of De Wet after the elaborate dispositions made to surround him is very humiliating to the English Generals and has done some damage to the reputation of Lord Kitchener. Lord Roberts sent Kitchener to take complete control of the operations which were to end in cornering De Wet. Methuen, Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien were co-operating with him, as well as Broadwood's cavalry brigade, so that there must have been some 30,000 troops endeavoring to intercept the 7,000 mounted men who formed De Wet's following.

After being buoyed up for weeks with hopes that this superbly led flying column would be cornered, the British public are not at all pleased to hear that De Wet has got clear away again, has out-marched both Methuen and Kitchener and is heading north to join Delarey, who has taken possession of Rustenberg and seems to be practically master of the country almost up to Yonkers.

The few military men left in London are full of admiration for De Wet, in whom they admit the Boers have found a leader of light troops of exceptional ability. His march across the Free State from Bethlehem to the Vaal and northward from the river to Rustenberg is one of the finest performances of the kind in modern campaigns. Bennett Burleigh, the best judge of military tactics among the English newspaper correspondents, wrote of him even before he had added to his former feats that of breaking through Kitchener's cordon.

"Rundlo, Hunter and Methuen are chasing him for three months; he has held the former at bay. Thirty thousand men are watching for him on the border of Natal; he has swooped on the lines of communication, and apparently with a paltry 7,000 men is keeping them at bay. A whole battalion of Yeomanry, a regiment of militia and warm clothing for his whole army have been captured. 'Honor to whom honor is due,' and the first time an English cavalry leader, acting under the same conditions as now surround De Wet, captures 1,000 men, half of them carry, breaks up lines of communication and plays general 'old Harry' with a force of something very near 8,000 men, then I shall speak of him in terms of approbation."

DE WET AND BADEN-POWELL.

PRETORIA, August 18.—Gen. De Wet appeared yesterday at North Commando Nek, held by Gen. Baden-Powell, and sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the British force. Gen. Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms De Wet was prepared to offer. De Wet is evidently moving eastward.

Lord Roberts is issuing new, severe and rigorous orders, rescinding the ones previously issued.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO KILL THE SHAH

PARIS, August 19.—The Siecle says: A private telegram from Ostend states that an attempt similar in all points to that made by the anarchist Salson in Paris, on August 24, was made yesterday on the Shah of Persia. Details of the assault are lacking.

The Echo de Paris publishes the bare statement from Ostend that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Shah, adding that owing to the late hour of the hour it was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report.

None of the morning papers except the Siecle and the Echo de Paris print the report from Ostend that an attempt was made there on the life of the Shah of Persia.

THE SHAH'S CHARACTERISTICS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The World's Paris cable says: Since the departure of the Shah of Persia for Ostend the Paris papers are filled with curious anecdotes about him and his suit during his stay here. He caused his Persian servants to be flogged almost daily for the least offense, and once he even ordered one who had upset a candlestick on the table, burning the Shah's hand slightly, to be decapitated. French advisers had great trouble in making the Eastern ruler understand that he must refrain from such practices.

Among the Shah's remarkable purchases was more than two tons of French candles, principally sugar almonds, which he munched at the rate of a pound a day after his discovery of these dainties at the confecters' shop. The thing that bewildered the Shah more than all the other wonders that he saw was the affection of a European husband for his one wife, even long after age had rendered her unattractive. At an official banquet given to the Shah by President Loubet the Asiatic monarch critically surveyed the low-necked matrons around the table. Almost all middle-aged wives of high personages, and then remarked bluntly to General Parent, who sat next to him: "I can't understand why you retain your attachment for women, and especially why you bring them out when they have reached such advanced age. In my harem all women are young."

The Figaro says that the cost of the Shah's purchases while he was here was more than \$1,000,000. When the Shah and his Persian colony vacated the sumptuous mansion provided by the French Government for the visiting royalty it was found necessary to thoroughly clean the entire establishment. Many priceless ta-

peries, carpets and pieces of furniture were ruined. The Shah took but one bath during his stay and that was scolding hot, and not for the sake of cleanliness, but to allay rheumatic pains. During his visit the Shah decorated 250 people, including Chinese, the American palmer, who predicted the attempted shooting of the Shah four days before the event.

San Francisco's Population.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The schedules of the census of San Francisco are now being verified at the Census Office. From unofficial sources it is estimated that the result will show that San Francisco has a population of 568,870, an increase of 69,883 since the census was taken ten years ago, or a percentage of 23.37 during the decade. In 1890 San Francisco had a population of 298,987.

The Census Bureau now has before it all the schedules relative to San Francisco's population and the work of counting the same is progressing rapidly, and Director Merriam hopes to be able to announce the official figures within the next week.

DR. SMITH TO COME ON CHINA

New President of Oahu Brings With Him Several Teachers.

Prof. Arthur Maxson Smith, the new president of Oahu College, will arrive from the States on the China on September 13th accompanied by his wife and family. This news was received in a letter to Chief Justice W. F. Frear which arrived by the Gaelic yesterday.

Prof. Smith states in his letter that he brings with him three new teachers for the college. William M. Burns, who will be the new professor of mathematics, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has for some time been a professor of mathematics in one of the Chicago high schools. Miss Helen V. Johnson, who will be the director of the art department, is a well-known artist of Chicago. Prof. Ballaseyus, who comes to assume charge of the musical work is a New Yorker and is very highly spoken of. The three will prove acquisitions to the teaching staff of Oahu. With Prof. Smith will also come a teacher for the kindergarten of Punahou Preparatory school. She is Miss Ueckle, a young lady who has had much experience in kindergarten work in the States. It is likely that a new matron for the girls department of the college will also be brought by Prof. Smith, but as yet none has been chosen. The Chicago papers singled out Prof. Smith for special praise in their descriptions of the recent commencement exercises at the University of Chicago. The Times-Herald prints a portrait of him with the following story concerning him:

"Arthur Maxson Smith, who took his doctor's degree yesterday at the University of Chicago and who will take up the position of the presidency of Oahu College at Honolulu, is considered by the authorities at the university as one of the brightest young men ever turned out of the school. In fact, his recommendation for the position at the head of the leading school in Hawaii was made by Dr. Harper at the request of the trustees of the Island college. Mr. Smith is a Californian, and took his first collegiate degree, that of bachelor of arts, at Pomona College in the Golden State, and followed it up with a course at the University of Chicago, where after two years he was graduated from the divinity school. In 1896 he was called to take the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Marshall, Mich., which he held for two years, and in 1898 came back to the University of Chicago in order to take some advanced studies in theology and religious work."

The Chronicle says: "Arthur Maxson Smith was the student who attracted most attention in the conferring of the degrees. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Dr. Smith will go to Honolulu to assume the presidency of Oahu college."

This is the Tribune's comment: "The Rev. Arthur Maxson Smith, who took the degree of doctor of philosophy yesterday, will start immediately for Honolulu, where he has been elected President of Oahu College, the largest educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands. The college was established fifty years ago by missionaries of the congregational Church and has property and endowment valued at \$1,000,000."

BULGARIA DEFIES THE ROUMANIANS

LONDON, August 21.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria caused by the demand of the Roumanian Government for the arrest of Sarafet, president of the revolutionary committee of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, together with the suppression of the revolutionary organ, the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says:

The Bulgarian reply to the note of Roumania has been received at Bucharest. It is couched in aggressive terms. Bulgarian troops are being continually moved to the frontier. The Macedonian revolutionary committee has collected 1,000 volunteers under the command of Bulgarian regular officers and will raid Roumanian territory. Three Roumanian army corps are mobilizing.

King Charles, speaking to his officers Sunday, said: "Gentlemen, be ready for war. It can happen at any moment. You will prove yourselves worthy successors of the heroes of 1877."

Addressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. La Hovary, he said: "Thus do the ungrateful Bulgarians repay all the blood we shed for them in 1877."

The Roumanian Minister at Sofia will be immediately recalled.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

W. R. Sims returned in the bark Archer yesterday much improved in health after a vacation spent on the Coast. He will return to his desk at the office of the Wilder Steamship Company.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

Yuan Shi Kia, Governor of Shantung, is dead. The Austrian envoy has been slightly wounded. The missionaries at Pao Ting Pu are all killed. British transports have been recalled to Shanghai.

The French may land 150 bluejackets at Shanghai. France regards England's Yang-tse policy as selfish. The Americans at Swatow have asked for a warship.

Russians are making a successful campaign in Manchuria. Japan may land troops to protect her subjects at Shanghai. General Chaffee may get the next vacancy as major general.

Troops of the relief column were sent to the battle of Chiao-chi Wan. The Japanese entered Tung Chow by blowing open the gates.

The Czar says he only seeks the restoration of peace in China. Germany will insist on full redress for the attacks on legations.

The Russians have captured Yuk Shi Pass, defeating 7,000 Chinese. American military headgear is regarded as poor for hot weather.

Sir Robert Hart is said to have left Peking under Chinese protection. A Russian regiment has landed in the Ping Yang district of Corea.

Russian testimony denies the charge of Russian atrocities at Tien-Tsin. Germany favors the pursuit and capture of the fleeing Chinese rulers.

All Americans at Hankow, including the Consul, have gone to Shanghai. Five hundred Chinese dead were left on the battlefield of Chiao-chi Wan.

The bombardment and capture of New Chwang by the Russians has been confirmed. Japan may use its good offices on behalf of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Russians are opposed to any yielding in the plan to land troops at Shanghai. The Americans made a great record for tenacity at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 16th.

There is a revolutionary movement in the Yang-tse not directed against foreigners. President McKinley is said to favor an international conference to deal with China.

The hardest fighting at the battle of Yang Tsin was done by the English and American troops. The transport Indiana, carrying a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, has arrived at Taku.

Japan, smarting under Russia's occupation of Newchwang, may send an army into Corea. Conger telegraphs that the State Department cipher has not been discovered by the Chinese.

Count von Waldersee left Berlin for China on August 20. He had great ovations in German cities. M. Pichon, French Minister to China, has been made a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

The Governor of Shantung says that the Empress Dowager has gone to an Imperial palace in Shen Si. The United States will establish a temporary garrison at Taku. No large force will be kept in China.

It is said the Emperor and Dowager Empress are sixty miles west of Peking, under the constraint of Prince Tuan. The cruiser New Orleans has reached Wu Sung, but the presence of our forces at Shanghai is not thought necessary.

The Russians took Chingnan Pass after a bloody battle in which the Chinese suffered heavily, losing four or five guns. Among the lost missionaries are Miss H. J. Rice, Miss M. E. Huston, Mrs. E. Cooper and three Saunders children, all murdered.

Under Secretary Broderick says Great Britain is prepared to put forward her full strength to defend her interests in China. The French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian and Dutch legations in Peking, and all private foreign property there have been destroyed.

Prince Ching, who is again in power at Peking, is a strong friend of foreigners. He is a Manchu of royal blood, son of the celebrated Prince Kung.

The Kaiser honored Von Waldersee highly on his departure from Cassel, and toasted the Czar and the Emperor of Austria for their ready acceptance of him for commander in chief.

The fall of Peking has led Li Hung Chang to make a new appeal to the United States for peace negotiations. He wants Mr. Conger or some one else to act as an intermediary. The overtures will probably be rejected.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has shipped to China on one of the transports a unique house for his own use in the campaign. He calls it his "Kriegshaus" (war house). It is built entirely of asbestos and is hard as stone. It is bullet-proof, fire-proof, water-proof, insulated against electricity, proof against heat and against cold. It is in sections, arranged so as to be easily portable, and now lies, packed in boxes, in the hold of the transport. In this house are seven large, comfortable rooms, consisting of an audience chamber, workshop, bedroom and bathroom for the Field Marshal, a room for his adjutant and rooms for his servants.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The occupation of Adrar, the principal city of the Touat Oasis of North Africa, by General Serviere is considered a success for the French arms of no little importance. General Serviere has now complete possession of three groups of Saharan oases, and this has been accomplished without striking a blow, and it would appear that the French are masters of the region stretching between Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli and Morocco. Doubtless there will be struggles for independence on the part of the tribes, but one is able to foresee the day when these nomads will be forced to follow the fate of others.

In Syracuse the shirt-waist woman is being publicly rebuked for wearing transparent sleeves and yokes in her summer gowns. The style made the streets and cars look like a saturnalia of women in low-cut evening gowns, the neck and arms showing through the net, lace and chiffon covering. The Rev. William F. Dougherty of St. Vincent de Paul's Church noticed this, and last Sunday, at the conclusion of his morning sermon, he administered a rebuke to the feminine members of his congregation who wore the diaphanous gowns with open-work tops and sleeves. He said he had been surprised and shocked at the sight of women and girls wearing light dress material in public as thin as a veil. The custom, he said, was bordering on indecency, and should not be followed by any woman.

New York clubdom and society talks of little else than Thomas Nelson Page's scorching arraignment of the "Four Hundred" in his speech at the

"old home" celebration at Concord, N. H. The prominence of Page as an author and in society puts a sting in his criticism which makes the element of society at which he struck win as it never winned before. Naturally, his remark about "a spectacle of divorced and doubly divorced men and women and their parasites" has produced much indignation, especially in the ranks of the divorced and remarried. Page is himself a representative of the aristocracy of the old south. He has based many of his stories on the first families of Virginia, and behind his words is presumed to lurk a comparison between the "400" and the first families of Virginia.

The Paris Exposition awards ten grand prizes and three gold medals to the Secretary of Agriculture; a grand prize to Professor True, chief of the office of experiment stations; gold medals to Messrs. Marven and Henry of the weather bureau; Atwater and Evans, of the experiment station offices; Williams of the division of agriculture, and silver medals to Messrs. Pearson, dairy division; Whitney, division of soils; Galloway and Woods, division of vegetable physiology and pathology; Doherty, bureau of animal industry, and Benton, division of entomology.

The United States Census Bureau in Washington today announced the population of Chicago to be 1,698,575. There is general dissatisfaction with these figures. The school census, which is taken every year, was announced last week, and shows the city's population to be 2,007,695, which exceeds the Government's count by 309,120. "The Government figures are certainly 300,000 out of the way," declared Robert C. Givens, president of the Two-Million Club, when shown the official figures. "There is no reason why we should not place credence in the figures turned in by Supervisor Griffin of the school census."

Last Governor of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—J. D. Baker, his wife and Miss H. Hapai were passengers on the bark Roderick Dhu, which arrived today from Hilo. Baker was the last Governor of the islands of Hawaii under the reign of royalty and was a life-long friend of the late Kalakaua. He stands six feet four inches in height and is built in proportion. He is a full-blooded Hawaiian and one of the most influential men in the island whence he comes. Miss Hapai is the daughter of one of the Judges of Hawaii. The party goes from here to New York and then to Paris. The Roderick Dhu was twenty-two days on the voyage.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the a. n. had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for T. I.

Miss Bolla Weight is booked for passage on the Australia.

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